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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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               V.
                                        13 CR 227 (PGG)
5
     KEVIN WEINSTEIN,
6
                  Defendant.
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        -----x
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9
                                         New York, N.Y.
                                         July 25, 2013
10
                                         11:00 a.m.
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     BEFORE:
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                        HON. PAUL G. GARDEPHE,
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                                          District Judge
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     PREET BHARARA
          United States Attorney for the
18
          Southern District of New York
     CHRISTOPHER FREY
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          Assistant United States Attorney
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     DONALD YANELLA
          Attorney for Defendant
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1	(Case called)
2	MR. FREY: Christopher Frey for the government.
3	MR. YANELLA: Donald Yanella. We're ready.
4	THE COURT: I'm told that the defendant has an
5	application to withdraw his previously entered plea of not
6	guilty and to enter a plea of guilty to the information.
7	MR. YANELLA: That's correct, your Honor, and he
8	wishes to do so with a Pimintel letter, which is dated June 19,
9	2013.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Ruocco, would you swear the defendant.
11	(Defendant sworn)
12	THE COURT: Mr. Weinstein, you should understand
13	you're under oath and if you answer any of my questions
14	falsely, your answers may later be used against you in another
15	prosecution for perjury or for making a false statement.
16	Do you understand that?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
18	THE COURT: I have an advice-of-rights form and I'm
19	informed it's been signed by you and Mr. Yanella.
20	Is this your signature on the advice-of-rights form?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: We'll mark it as Exhibit One to these
23	proceedings.
24	Before deciding to accept your guilty plea, I'm

required to ask you certain questions. It's important you

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1 answer these questions honestly and completely.

The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure you understand your rights and for me to make certain that you're pleading guilty of your own free will and to make sure that you're pleading guilty because you are, in fact, guilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you don't understand any of my questions or you want to consult with Mr. Yanella at any time, say so, because it's important that you understand every question before you answer it.

THE DEFENDANT: Sure.

THE COURT: State your full name for the record.

THE DEFENDANT: Kevin Weinstein.

THE COURT: How old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: Forty-six.

THE COURT: How far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: I graduated college.

THE COURT: Have you ever been addicted to any drugs or alcohol or been treated for any addiction?

THE DEFENDANT: Nothing, not even coffee.

THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been under the care of any kind of doctor?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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               THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any
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      drugs, medicine, or pills or consumed any alcohol?
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               THE DEFENDANT: None.
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               THE COURT: Is your mind clear today and do you
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      understand what is happening?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Yanella, any doubt as to
     Mr. Weinstein's competence to plead guilty this morning?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No.
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               THE COURT: On the basis of Mr. Weinstein's responses
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      to my questions and my observations of his demeanor, I do find
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      that he is competent to enter an informed plea.
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               Have you received a copy of the information in this
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      case, Mr. Weinstein, which contains the charge against you?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Have you read it?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Do you want me to read it to you now in
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      open court?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
21
               THE COURT: You should understand that you are charged
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      in the information with the felony offense of violating 18
23
      United States Code Section 2319(a), which deals with
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     unauthorized trafficking in music videos of live performances.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Have you had enough time to discuss your
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      case with Mr. Yanella?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Have you discussed with him the charge
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      against you, as well as your intention to plead guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 7
               THE COURT: Have you discussed with him any possible
      defenses you might have to this charge, as well as all the
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      facts about this matter?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
11
               THE COURT: Has he told you about the consequences of
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     pleading guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Are you satisfied with Mr. Yanella's
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      representation of you?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Absolutely.
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               THE COURT: I must explain to you, sir, certain
      Constitutional rights you have. These are rights you would be
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      giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Listen carefully to what
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      I'm about to say. If you don't understand something, stop me
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      and either myself or Mr. Yanella will explain the matter to you
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     more fully.
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               Under the Constitution and laws of the United States,
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      you have the right to a speedy and public trial by a jury on
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the charges against you contained in the information.

1 Do you understand that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would be 4 presumed innocent and the government would be required to prove 5 your guilt by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. 6 You would not have to prove you were innocent at trial. 7 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: If there were a trial, a jury composed of 10 12 people selected from this district would have to agree 11 unanimously before you could be found guilty. 12 Do you understand that? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: If you decide to go to trial, at that 15 trial and at every stage of the case you would have the right to be represented by an attorney, and if you could not afford 16 17 one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense and at no cost to you. 18 19 If you retained a lawyer and you ran out of money, an 20 attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you, to 21 handle your case all the way to trial, and not just for 22 purposes of a guilty plea. 23

Sir, your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford a lawyer.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to see and hear all the witnesses against you, and your attorney could cross-examine them. You would have a right to have your attorney object to the government's evidence and to offer evidence on your own behalf. If you so desired, you would have the right to have subpoenas issued to compel witnesses to testify in your defense.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to testify if you wanted to, but no one could force you to testify if you did not want to. Furthermore, no inference or suggestion of guilt could be drawn if you chose not to testify at trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Even now as you're entering this plea, you have the right to change your mind, to plead not guilty and go to trial on the charge contained in the information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your plea, you will give up your right to a trial and the other rights I've just discussed, other than the right to an attorney, which you have regardless of whether or not you plead guilty.

If you plead guilty, I will enter a judgment of sentence after I have considered a presentence report and whatever submissions I have received from your lawyer and the prosecutor.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, you have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself because I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you're guilty as charged, and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I said a moment ago, the information charges you with unauthorized trafficking in music videos of live music performances. I must tell you the elements of that offense.

This is what the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if the case were to go to trial: First, the

government would have to prove that you distributed, offered to distribute, sold or offered to sell, one or more copies of a recording containing the sound or images of live musical performances; second, that you did so for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain; third, at the time you did so, you did not have the consent of the performers involved; and, fourth, that you acted willfully.

Do you understand that these are the elements of the offense that you have been charged with in the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I must tell you the maximum and any minimum possible penalty for this crime. The maximum means the most punishment that can possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean that it is what you will receive, but you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum amount I'm about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The charge in the information carries a maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment, a maximum term of three years of supervised release, a maximum fine of \$250,000, twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross pecuniary loss, as well as a mandatory \$100 special assessment.

1 Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Parole has been abolished in the federal system, and, accordingly, if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released early on parole.

There is a limited opportunity to earn credit for good behavior, but you will have to serve at least 85 percent of the time you are sentenced to.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As part of your sentence, I have the power to order that you make restitution to any person injured as a result of your criminal conduct, and I can also order you to forfeit certain property to the government.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Being convicted of a felony may have other consequences, such as the loss of licenses or the right to possess a firearm. If you are a citizen of the United States, you could lose your right to vote. If you're not a citizen of the United States, you will likely lose your right to remain in the United States and you may be deported.

These are examples of the sort of consequences that can flow from a felony conviction. This is not a comprehensive list.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: There are sentencing guidelines that I'm required to consult in order to determine an appropriate sentence. Have you spoken with Mr. Yanella about the sentencing guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should understand I will not be able to determine what the recommended sentence is under the guidelines until after a presentence report has been prepared by the U.S. Probation Office and you and the government have had a chance to challenge the facts as they are reported in the presentence report.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: In this particular case, the government has sent a letter, and Mr. Yanella referenced it a moment ago, a letter dated June 19, 2013. It's referred to in this court as a Pimintel letter. In the letter, the government lays out how it perceives at this point the application of the sentencing guidelines in your case. And, in particular, the government says in the letter that based on their calculations, they conclude that under the guidelines, you're facing a sentencing range of 30 to 37 months of imprisonment.

What I want you to understand about the letter is that

it's not binding on me, and I could look at the facts here and do my own evaluation of the sentencing guidelines and come out at a different place than the government asks.

The letter is not binding on me in any way, shape, or form and I'll make my own determination after taking into account what the lawyers' views are, but also applying my own understanding of the sentencing guidelines.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: You should also understand that after I have done that independent review of the sentencing guidelines and determined whether I believe there's a departure that's appropriate either upward or downward from the recommended range under the guidelines, I will then determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case having found not only the sentencing guidelines, but all the factors set forth in the sentencing statute, including the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment, and to afford adequate deterrence of criminal conduct.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: You should understand that if your attorney or anyone else has attempted to estimate or predict what your sentence will be, that their estimate or prediction

could be wrong.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: No one, not even your attorney or the prosecutor, can or should give you any assurance of what your sentence will be. Your sentence cannot be determined until after the presentence report is prepared and I have ruled on any challenges to the report, determined whether I believe there are grounds to depart upwards or downwards from the recommended range under the guidelines and other determinations on what an appropriate sentence is in your case.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should fully understand that even if your sentence is different from what your attorney or anyone else told you it might be or if it is different from what you expect, you will still be bound by your guilty plea and you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Mr. Yanella, do you know of any valid defense that would prevail at trial or any other reason why Mr. Weinstein should not be permitted to plead guilty?

MR. YANELLA: No.

THE COURT: Does the government represent there's an

adequate factual basis to support a guilty plea? 1 2 MR. FREY: Yes. THE COURT: Mr. Weinstein, we have reached the point 3 4 in the proceedings where I need you to tell me what you did 5 that makes you believe that you are quilty of the crime charged 6 in the information. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Between October 2011 and June 2012 without authorization from the musicians, I sold music videos 8 9 of live musical performances on the internet. During this 10 period, I negotiated with my customers over the internet while 11 I was in Manhattan, and I also used a mailbox in Manhattan. 12 knew that unauthorized selling of live musical performances was 13 illegal. 14 I'm an avid music lover for all types of music; therefore, commercial gain was not my main motivation, but I am 15 16 quilty of this charge. 17 THE COURT: I take it that you actually sold these 18 videos, so you received some form of compensation for the sale of them? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Any other questions the government wants 22 to ask Mr. Weinstein? MR. FREY: No, your Honor. That's legally sufficient. 23 24 THE COURT: Mr. Weinstein, are you pleading guilty

because you are guilty, and are you pleading guilty voluntarily

and of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: I sure am.

THE COURT: Then I'll ask you now, how do you plead as to the charge in the information, guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, quilty.

THE COURT: Does the government wish me to allocute Mr. Weinstein on the forfeiture allegation in the information?

MR. FREY: Yes, please, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Weinstein, the information includes a forfeiture allegation in which the government puts you on notice that it seeks any and all property constituting or derived from any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the offense charged in the information, as well as any and all property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part to commit or to facilitate the commission of the offense charged in the information.

Do you admit the forfeiture allegation as set forth in the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Because you acknowledge that you're guilty as charged in the information, because I find that you know your rights and you're waiving them knowingly and voluntarily, because I find your plea is entered knowingly and voluntarily and is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense, I accept your

guilty plea and adjudge you guilty of the offense to which you have pled guilty.

I will order a presentence report. I ask you to cooperate with the people who prepare the report because it will be important to me in making my determination as to what your sentence will be.

Once the presentence report is prepared, you and Mr. Yanella will have an opportunity to review the report. I urge you to review it carefully with him. If there are any misstatements in the report, point them out to Mr. Yanella so he can point them out to me so I don't proceed on the basis of mistaken information.

I'm going to put the sentencing down for December 3, 2013, at 2:30 p.m. Any written submissions by the defendant will be due November 19. Any response by the government will be due November 26.

Anything further?

MR. FREY: No.

MR. YANELLA: No.

THE COURT: Thank you.

(Adjourned)